

HIS COURAGE FAILED HIM.

VOORHEES BEATS A RETREAT.

IT WAS LAID ON THE TABLE AT ITS AUTHOR'S
OWN SUGGESTION—AN AWKWARD APOLOGY

ORATORY AT HIGH TIDE.
'BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

the Senate, which, according to Mr. Voorhees' programme, was to begin first on Monday, then on Tuesday, and finally on Thursday of this week, with 11 o'clock sessions, is not, it seems, to begin at all. The resolution for longer sittings, after a brief career of promise, went to-day the way of so many other virtuous legislative projects undertaken in haste and repented at leisure. At the apologetic suggestion of its author it was unostentatiously assigned to that parliamentary limbo, "the table," to be acted upon or not, as may be desired, in the indefinite future.

Mr. Voorhees, of course, would not have abandoned the early-session scheme if he had felt that it had enough votes behind it to pass the Senate. Unfortunately, many of the so-called Administration Democrats in the Senate declined to follow the chairman of the Finance Com-

hastening in his plan for hastening a vote by ex-
hausting daily a larger supply of anti-repeal
oratory. Whether unwilling themselves to endure
the greater fatigue entailed by long sessions, or
moved by the tradition of Senatorial courtesy
from imposing extra burdens of oratorical ef-
forts upon the anti-repeal side, which, it must
be remembered, still counts in its ranks more
than half of the Democratic Senators, the mor-
tuekumar repeal leaders declined flatly to sup-
port Mr. Voorhees in his 11 o'clock project, in-
stead they had been indignantly ex-

trapped by Senator Hale last Saturday. Mr. Gorman, the real leader of both wings of the Democratic majority and the chairman of the Democratic "steering committee," was entirely in sympathy with this reconciliation of the early session plan, and with the weight of this authority against him Mr. Voorhees did not dare to risk a vote on his resolution in open Senate. His awkward apology for the abandonment of the resolution indicated very clearly that he had brought forward the plan without due consultation with

his colleagues and that they prove it. Their excuse, as given by Mr. Voorhees, was that practically as much could be accomplished within the usual limits of a sitting as with the extra hour added. The fact is, perhaps, that there are not yet enough Senators on the repeal side who can be got to pledge themselves to that strict attendance at the Capitol which would be necessary to make an extension of the Senate's sessions efficacious for tiring out the anti-repeal debaters.

Senatorial privileges of debate, and as long as they are not abused, the majority of the Senate will keep up the semblance of order. In legitimate discussion, they are not likely to be interrupted with by the Maryland Senator, whatever he may say or do as the nominal leader of the Administration Democrats on the floor.

The tactics of the real Democratic leader are likely to be found, when they develop later on, to be mild and conciliatory rather than aggressive and uncompromising in their character.

to-day on the question of superseding the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means and Banking and Currency committees of the House by a new joint committee to have authority over all the fiscal and financial affairs of the country. The proposed joint committee was introduced in a vigorous and aggressive speech, in which he had some interesting passages-at-arms with Mr. Voorhees. The latter got even finally by crowding the Morgan resolution on the calendar without a vote, much to the Alabama Senator's chagrin. On Monday the committee scheme has little or no chance of success.

Mr. Stewart talked out another afternoon to

MR. STEWART'S SPEECH ROLLS ON.
MR. MORGAN DISCUSSED HIS FINANCE RESOLUTION—THEN THE NEVADA SENATOR
CAME FROM THE FLOOR

Washington, Sept. 6.—The indications in the Senate to-day did not point to speedy action on the

Sherrin act. The first two hours were occupied by Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) in advocacy of the resolution which he had offered on Tuesday to provide for a joint Select Committee on Finance, which, he said, was intended to supersede the Finance Committees of both the Senate and the House. There were ten minutes to spare after he took his seat before the repeal bill would come up as the "unadorned hostess" and that interval was occupied

in somewhat acrimonious colloquy between Senators and in a yea-and-nay vote on a motion to take up the repeal bill. The bill was taken up by a vote of 37 to 21, and Mr. Morgan's resolution went to the calendar, from which it can only be taken on a motion and by a majority vote. The remainder of the day was consumed by Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) in a continuation of the speech on which he had spent four hours of yesterday's session.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Voorhees (Dem., Ind.) for the daily meeting of the Senate at 11 a. m. was laid before the Senate by the Vice-President, Mr. Voorhees said that he desired to make a brief statement. "After a full and careful

"This side of the Chamber," said he, "in whose judgment I have been accustomed to confide, and whose wishes I cannot disregard, I will ask that this resolution go over for the present, believing that if we occupy the time of the Senate carefully and conscientiously we will make as much speed, perhaps, as by its adoption, until at least a later day."

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan

(Dem., Ala.) for the appointment of a joint select Committee on Finance was laid before the Senate by the presiding officer. Mr. Morgan said he had offered the resolution from his own conception of the situation. An attempt had been made to cure

difficulty in the United States by the administration of a certain nostrum to cure a particular part of the complaint which the people of the United States recognized as being a very serious one and presenting a great many different aspects. There

was a great desire to take place after the repeal of the Sherman law; and the object of his resolution was to put the matter in the hands of a joint select committee to determine what should be done in the event of the Senate's concurring with the House in the repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act. Would anybody undertake to say that there

Mr. Morgan quoted the various statutory provisions as to legal tender money, and declared that there never had been such a medley of legislation as now stood on the statute book in reference to legal tenders. It was a crude, ill-digested system. Ought not that to be remedied? Ought

not every kind of money used in the United States, except perhaps the minor coins of nickel and copper, be legal tender for the payment of debts? That was an important subject, and one which Congress could not forbear to act on, without unheeding the wisdom. If not the integrity of its

tion on the financial question. He demanded it as a Democrat, and he demanded it as a Senator. If there were any party ties standing in the way he would throw them aside and act as an honest and free man, representing an honest and free

What was Congress to do, he asked, with the question of the rehabilitation of State banks? There was not a wealthy man in the Senate in favor of such rehabilitation, not one. There was not a wealthy man in the United States in favor of it. If it depended on their votes it could never be got, notwithstanding the great pledge of the